FROM BOSTON.

Frem Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 8, 1967. The election of Mr. Upham President of the Senate, and of Dr. Phelps Speaker of the House of Representatives, by almost a unanimous vote, is ereditable to the good sense of the Frement members of the Legislature, and denotes the safe passarge of an exceedingly delicate and dangerous crisis, in our State politics. For several weeks we have been on the verge of a political precipice, threat-exed with a shock that would have broken the Republican party into hostile and incapable fragments. By moderation, prudence and mutual forbestrance, the catastrophe has been happily averted, and we are now in such a position that if in the future an internal conflict arises, it is not likely to result in anything more serious than the secession of a few thousand uitra Know-Nothings, whose departure

would be detrimental only to themselves. To-morrow at 11 o'clock Charles Sumner will be reelected to the Senate by a vote, if not unanimous, so nearly so that the few votes against him will be so glaringly inconsiderable as to be rather compli-mentary than otherwise. He had made arrange ments to start for Washington on Monday last; but the remonstrance of his physician finally prevailed ever his impatient desire to be at his post, and he will probably remain here till the middle of the

THE TRIBUNE has noticed, I believe, the death of Francis C. Gray of this city. It is a great loss

of Francis C. Gray of this city. It is a great loss to Boston, for he was an extremely useful citizen, uniting practical ability with a high degree of intellectual cultivation. In an unpublished letter to Mr. Blatchford of your city, in 1849, a copy of which I have, Daniel Webster writes:

"I hardy know a man of greater extent and variety of knowledge than Mr. Gray. When he is with see, I feel that I am near a great treasury of information, and can of an the door at any time. How pleasant it is to be with people that can tell you something! To me who know nothing but some law and a little polities, it is refreshing at d delightful to converse with a man who has read large y and variously, who appreciates the value of what he has learned, and whose conversation, running freely and naturally, like a breek from a full spring, is neither pedantic, dogmatical ror estentatious."

ical rerostentatious."

I am reminded by this letter of Mr. Webster's, of a paragraph which is going through the newspaof a paragraph which is going through the newspa-pers, stating that Mr. Charles Lauman has in press "The Private Life and Private Correspondence of Daniel Webster," including among other desirable things his correspondence with Rufus Choate. Mr. Lauman is the author of a very absurd and inac-curate book about Mr. Webster published a few existence, and the work in press, if it has any existence at all, is probably only a rehash of that. As for letters from Mr. Webster to Mr. Choate, I am informed by the best authority that only five of six exist, and those Mr. Choate will not suffer to be published. He has destroyed the rest of Mr. Webster's letters to him. Mr. Lauman was for a time Mr. Webster's amanuensis, and may, possi-bly, have surreptitiously retained copies of letters which were dictated to him, but even in that case, I presume he would scarcely venture on so grave a breach of trust as their publication. At all events his publication of them would be a violation of the legal rights of Mr. Webster's heirs which would not

The Anti-Slavery sentiment of the Massachusetts House of Representatives was strikingly indicated to-day by the election, as Chaplain, of the Rev. to-day by the election, as Chaplain, of the Rev. Daniel Foster, one of the most zealous and thorough-going Anti-Slavery clergymen in the State.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 9, 1857. The Houses have completed their organization. The straight Republicans, thus far, have been outgeneraled by the Fremont Americans. The name of Republican, in fact, appears to be ignored. They are all Fremonters.

Gov. Gardner delivered his "Annual Adress this afternoon. I send you a copy of it in advance of publication in the Boston journals.

In the House the only business transacted was

the reelection of Charles Sumner, as Senator from Massachusetts, for the term of six years from the Ath of March next. An attempt was made to postpone the election till Gov. Gardner delivered hi
Address. It was unsuccessful.

A viva roce vote was taken, with this result:

Winthrop received three votes; Nathaniel J. Lerd of Salem two: Wm. Appleton, Rufus Choate, Edward Everett, Geo. W. Gordon, E. D. Beach, O. P. Lord and Charles B. Goodrich, one vote

I subjoin a black list of the "Bully Brooks members:

ABIJAH W. DRAPER THOMAS FARMER JOHN LEWIS. RICHARD RAMSDELL. AMOS STEPHENS. HENRY BRADLEY.

GOVERNOR HAMLIN'S MESSAGE.

Governor Hamlin reverses the order commonly follewed in Governors' messages, by putting first instead of last, what he has to say on the subject of national affairs-a method natural perhaps in a Governor who had come from Washington to assume his gubernatori-In the result of the late Presidential election he finds

strong encouragement to adhere to the stand taken on shat occasion by Maine and ten other States. Tha stand was opposition to the extension of Slavery-in other words, the maintenance of the principles upon which the Union was founded; nor, if that great question be kept steadily in view, does ultimate triamph seem to him to be deubtful.

Having recapitalated the wrongs of Kansas, he suggests the expediency, especially if the existing state of things is to continue there, of a liberal appropriation for the relief in food and clothing of those emigrants from Maine who have been the victims of the late outrages. The failure, on the part of the General Government in its duty of protection, gives to these late citizens of Maine a strong claim on the State from which they went to establish new homes, and to extend liberty and civilization in the West.

The receipts into the Treasury for the past year were \$632,442 37, the disbursements \$486,765 10, leaving a balance of \$148,277 41. The State debt is only

The Governor does not recommend any action on the temperance question at this session. Such he un derstands to have been the implied if not the actual pledge at the late election. It is desirable to remove this question from the vortex of party, and to place it on a foundation likely to be permanent and satisfactory, for which purpose it is best to let angry feelings

The subjects upon which he does resommend action are, further legislation in relation to corporations, in which large amounts of property are invested, with a view to the more accurate determination of their relative rights and duties; the carrying out the views which have led to the establishment of a State Board of Agriculture by provision for instruction in agricultural chemistry, and a reorganization of the militia, which the Governor intimates is falling into neglect and

The present system of managing the public lands of the State—the object being not to put the timber lands in the market except as the timber is wanted for consumption-meets the Governor's approval; still if measures could be devised to promote the settlement of the agricultural lands it would be greatly for the adwantage of the State.

Two important subjects are to come before the Logislature-one a revised code, the other the question of re-chartering the banks whose present charters all expire on the 1st of October, 1857. The banking system of Maine has proved safe and successful, and the only improvement suggested by the Governor is, in require all bank bills issued to be registered and countergirned by some public officer appointed for the pur-

poer; thur establishing a check which does not new exist on the amount which could be issued.

GOV. BINGHAM'S MESSAGE.

A appears from Gov. Bing ham's Message that the dnances of the State of Michigan have been extricated from the embarrassments in which they were involved prior to his access on to office. As the sessions of the Michigan Legislature are biennial only, his statement of the finances embraces two years. The available means for the year ending on the 31st of November, 1805, inclusive of a balance on hand of \$553,00418, were \$1,141,481 61. The expenditures amounted to \$624, 777 88, leaving a balance of \$516,623 13. The means for 1836, including the above balance, were \$1,027, balance on the 1st of December last of \$388,015 17

874 83. The expenditures were \$639,879 06, leaving a The expenditures of these two years include \$140,327 12 paid of the principal of the State debt, and \$253,508 12 f interest, which latter amount has increased in the inst year near \$20,000 on account of constant additions to the principal of the trust funds and of new bonds issued for the acjustment of new portions of the noted five million losn, the entire amount of bonds for which was put inte circulation by the late Bank of the United States, but upon which the State admits its indebted ness only for the amounts which actually came into the State Treasury. This admitted liability includes an outstanding debt of \$177,000 for bonds of which the State received the full amount, \$1,708,235 of new adjustment bonds issued is lieu of part paid bonds, and a liability to further bonds of the same sort to the amount of \$124,372, whenever the holders of the original bonds choose to come into the arrangement, which it is understood they are about to do. These bonds fall due in January, 1863, and with \$99,000 of University bonds, \$97,000 of Detroit and Pontiac Railroad bonds, and \$65,000 of Penitentiary bonds falling due in 1858, '59 and '60, together with some \$10,000 in internal im provement warrants, make the whole State debt

The ordinary expenses, under a system of rigid economy, have been largely reduced. The principal expenditures for the two past years have been for two Asylume-those for the blind and deaf and dumb at Flint, having one wing already completed and occu pied; additions to the State Prison; House of Correct tion for juvenile offenders, just completed and occupied,

and an Agricultural College. Under an act of the last Legislature requiring five per cent upon the public money in deposit with Banks, \$51.627 77 have been received in the two past years: but as the State pays seven per cent on its debt, the expediency is suggested of investing the surplus of hand in redeeming the bonds as they fall due, or it buying them in anticipation. The State Constitution requires the establishment of a sinking fund to redoem the debt, but none has been established; and as the entire debt is due within six years, some immediate ection seems to be necessary to provide for it.

The Governor anticipates that when the new buildings of the State Prison are finished, that institution, under the influence of late reforms in its management and discipline, and an increase of the prices paid for the labor of the convicts, will become self-supporting A separate prison for the female convicts, with a mat ron to superintend them, is noticed as a great improvement. The employment of the prisoners in productive labor is vindicated against the prejudices which have prevailed against it as bringing the convicts into competition with honest mechanice.

The Governor proposes to give, in a separate com munication, the names of the convicts pardoned by him and the reasons therefor. Mere sympathy for relatives he does not esteem a sufficient ground action in such cases.

There are in the State 3,255 organized School Districts, which employed last year 5,078 teachers-1,600 males and 3,478 females. The resident children between four and eighteen years were 187,123, of whom 142,334 were taught in the schools. The last annual apportionment of the interest of the school fund amounted to \$100,000. The Normal School and the University at Ann Arbor are in a flourishing condition. The Agricultural College will be ready to open in April next. It includes a farm of 700 acres within three miles of the State capital, on which has been erected a building a hundred feet long by fifty wide, and three stories high, one of the wings of the entire structure proposed; also a boarding-house to accommodate eighty boarders.

The six million acres of swamp lands granted by Congress to the State have hitherto been withheld from sale by the Governor, for the reason that he was not satisfied with the legislative provisions heretofore made upon the subject. The law as it stands provides for reserving the money arising from the sales as a fund for draining the lands. The Governor objects strongly to this implied obligation of drainage on part of the State, and he apprehends that the accumulated fund might become a temptation to dishonest legislation. Nor is he in favor of any local or temperary disposition of these lands. In 1841 Congress gave thn State 500,000 acres of land for internal improve ments. There lands are now worth from three to five millions of dollars. But instead of creating a fund from the proceeds of their sale, they were granted directly for various local purposes, and the State now has nothing to show for them. The Governor protests against any similar disposition of the swamp lands. He proposes to sell those lands in limited quantities to actual occupants, subject to be drained by the purchaser, and to convert their proceeds into a new fund for the advancement of education, particularly of females.

The St. Mary's Canal is in successful operation, but as the State can only levy tolls for superintendence and repairs, and as additional safeguards against damage rom freshets are thought necessary, the Governo proposes to ask Congress for a grant for that purpose. The Governor recommends the establishment Supreme Court, as provided for in the Constitution, distinct from the Circuit Courts, and that Judges of Probate should be paid by fixed salaries instead of

He justifies his refusal to sign the Bank bill of the last session by reminding the Legislature that the two years which have since intervened have been the only two years in which the people of Michigan have not been swindled by fraudulent banks. The Governor is totally opposed to all banks created with a view merely to circulation, and will consent to no bank charters except with strict provisions for the security of the bill-

holders. He advises the repeal of the usury laws. After a statement of his views on the Kansas qu tion, he recommends an appropriation for the relief of the emigrants from Michigan in Kansas who have been sufferers by the barbarous policy which has been pur

sued in that Territory.

He regrets that the Michigan Senators in Congress. though they have hitherto professed to recognize the doctrine of legislative instruction, have not yet thought proper to comply with the resolutions passed by the ast Legislature on the subject of Slavery in the Terri tories and the Fugitive Slave law of 1850. As the late election shows how fully the people of Michigan sympathize with those resolutions, he recommends their re-passage, by way of showing that, whatever changes may have been going on-an allusion, we suppose, to General Cass-in the minds of individuals or of parties, Michigan adheres to the doctrine which her Legis sture laid down in 1847, that Congress has the power to

prohibit the introduction of Slavery into the Territories. REGISTRY IN RHODE ISLAND.

tereign-bern population. The population of for birth in 1850 composed about one mixth of the popula ton of the State, or 16-17 in every 100. The children bern of foreign parents compose two fifths of all the children born; that is, the foreign population have about two and a half times as many children bora, in proportion to their numbers, as the American popula-tion. The returns of marriages show that about three tenthe of all the persons married in the State are of oreign birth, or nearly twice as many, in proportion to their numbers, as those of American nativity. The mertality returns show that about 20 in every 100 of

all the deaths are of persons of foreign birth.

Second: Influence of locality on longevity. In the whole State during the whole period of registration the average age of all who died was between 29 and 9

Third: Locality in connection with different diseases. The report says: The study of the prevalence of zymatic diseases in different places and seasons is parcularly interesting, because they are believed to depend more than any other class on causes which admit palliation nor removal. In connection with the lo cality of diseases we find a remarkable fact in relation to apoplexy. The deaths from this cause in 1855 were more than one to every 400 inhabitaots in the town of Warren, while in the city of Providence they were less than one for every 3,000. The report was prepared by Dr. Charles W. Parsons of R. I., under direction of the Secretary of State, and does great eredit to the author and to the State.

FEARFUL COLLISION ON THE GREAT. WESTERN RAILWAY.

An accident, attended with loss of life a an accident, attended with loss of life and serious injury to person and property, occurred at about 8:30 this morning. The mail train from the west, which should have arrived at Hamilton at 3 o'clock, was delayed, owing probably to the state of the roads in the Western States, and only passed Dundas at a little after 8.

ter 8.

A fieight train left Hamilten for the weat at this time, and a telegraphic message was sent to Dundas to stop the mail train there and switch off the track. From some cause this was not done, and the two trains came some cause this was not done, and the two trains came into collision on the embankment crossing the old en traine to the Desjardines Canal. The trains fortunate ly going round the curve were in slow motion, and the refore not a car was thrown off the track, so that the catastrophe which would have occurred by the rolling of the trains down the steep embankment was avoided. Serious consequences have, however, re-

ulted. S. M. Keeler of Windsor, the Inspector of the Water Service on the railway, was killed, and was brought to this city, where an inquest will shortly be held on the

corpse.

Chas. Betts, a fireman, was thrown by the shock into such close proximity to the fire and boilar, that he was dreadfully burned and scalded externally, and had his lungs so seriously injured by inhaling steam, that his recovery is hardly to be hoped for.

The driver, whose name we were told was Dory, was very much injured, burned and scalded.

Mr. Huram Everson of Detroit, the Express Messenger, sustained a very serious injury, which has since proved fatal.

Barker of Galena, Ill., and Dr. Andrews o

Dr. Barker of Galena, Ill., and Dr. Alleredered Peughkeepsie, N. Y., were on the train, and rendered prompt and valuable services. Dr. Billings was first in attendance at the baggage-room at the depot, in attendance at the baggage-room at the depot, hither the men were brought, and, soon after, Dr.

in attendance at the one gage room as the depot, whither the men were brought, and, soon after, Dr. Roeebrugh.

The conductor of the mail train, Mr. Bridgewater, is rightly injured in the back. The man in charge of the beggage car is bruised about the temple, and a number of passengers who were in the second-class car, have received slight scratches and bruises.

The mail train was composed of the engine and tender, the beggage-car, the mail and express car, one second-class and three or four other passenger cars, and to this train the most serious damage was done. The beggage car was thrown by the shock on the top of the mail, into which the second class car ran as a knife into its sheath. These three were thus heaped together and completely crushed. In the express car were, mange cases of game, &c., three safes containing money, &c., to the amount of \$600,000. Fortunately it happened that a Mr. G. B. Sandford, one of the messengers of the American Express Company, was on the train, who assisted in extricating the injured agent (who delivered up his keys), and then he instantly proceeded to extinguesh the fire, which, commencing from the stores, had begun its ravages. With the assistance of a few of the passengers, who handed anow to Mr. Sandford, this was accomplished, and the safes were rescued with no further damage than indentations on their exterior.

The freight (train consisted of eight cars, two of which were demolished and some others slightly injured.

jured.
Several engines were dispatched to the scene, with gangs of men and machinery for clearing the track, which will soon be effected.
LATER.—Report says that one Greer, a switch-tender at Dundas, has absconded.
Dory has been removed from the depot to a hotel, and is doing well.

and is doing well.

Betts is still at the depot. There is but little hopes of his recevery, although a young man with a vigorous constitution.

ACCIDENT ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD -An accident ACCIDENT ON THE HIGHER RAILRON BY ALL AND ACCIDENT OF THE COURT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT the rails, and was thrown off the track. In the train there were a locomotive, baggage car and three passen-ger-cars. Mr. Whalen was in the third or last car, and the first intimation that he had of an accident was the thumping of the wheels over the sleepers of the read. Soon after the axle of the track broke, letting down the car on one side. Still the cars were dragged along, and the thumping of the broken axle against the bottom of the our was heavy and frightful to hear. As the car dripped on one side the stove was upset, and immediately after, the timbers and dooring gave way. Mr. Whalen and other passengers were piched helter-skelter about the car: seats were broken and thrown shelter about the car' seats were broken and thrown upon the passengers women screamed, men serambled, end the confusion and fright was appalling. Mr. Whalen got upon his feet as soon as possible, and proceeded to look after the other passengers. By the stove he found a boy named Dougherty, who had just arrived in this country from Ireland. His parents reside in West Troy. The stove had fallen upon him and set fire to his clothing. Mr. Whalen and another man then kicked open the windows, and the man got out of one of them, when he passed in some snow to Mr. Whalen next turned his attention to two ladies he had noticed at one end of the car before the acci-

Mr. Whalen next turned his attention to two ladies he had noticed at one end of the car before the accident. He found them both on the foor. One Miss Scribner of New-York was planed down by a seat which laid directly across her need. She was helpless. He rescued her, and turned to the other, who was also pinned down by a seat lying across her feet and chest. Her name is Mrs. Nichels—she is a sister of Miss S., and also resides in New-York, corner of Greene and Spring streets. After Mr. Whalen had succeeded in getting these ladies upon their feet, the ear being filled with steam and smoke from the stove, he proposed to them that they should go out in the air, and a man passing at the time, he asked him to assist one of the ladies out while he took charge of the other. The lady, presuming of course, that the man would not object, but forth her hand to take his arm, when the coalheatted wretch repulsed her, and even pushed her but forth ler hand to take his arm, when the coa-heatted wretch repulsed her, and even pushed her away from him, and went out of the car. A station sgent then came along and a sisted Mr. Whiten in getting the ladies out. Their injuries consisted of bruises, and were not of a serious character.

Among the others injured were Mrs. Tattle, above named, who was almost covered with rubbish. Her head and face were cut. Another lady, name unknown, received a wound in the face; a young man bad his foot cut, and a brakeman, who was tarown up in the air and fell between the cars, badly hurt and a

in the air and fell between the calculations was broken.

Fortunately the coupling which attached the two last cars to the next one broke, and left the two cars on the treek just where they were. Had the accident happened a few hundred feet from where it did, the cars would undoubtedly have been pitched down an embankment and several lives lost.

Mr. Whosen eccaped with a few bruises, which, though not serious, were quite painful.

[Alb Eve. Transcript, Jun. 18]

ARE UNIVERSALISTS COMPETENT WITNESSES 1 NORTH CAROLINA !- This question is still undetermined by the Supreme Court of North Carolina as will be seen on reading the following letter from Judge Battle to the editors of The National Intelligencer:

The third registration report of the State of Rhode Island for the year ending Dec. 31, 1855, has recently been completed, and from it we learn that there has been a constant improvement in the fullness and character of the returns from the commencement of the system to the present time. The system has now been in successful operation in Rhode Island for four years and seven months. The principal topics of lateres is the report are:

First: The comparative condition of the outive and

which rendered unnecessary a review of his decision apon the competency of the witness. The question areas upon the prebate of a script which the Judge permitted to be established as a holograph will, a term had rejected one of the subscribing witnesses as incompetent on the ground of his being a Universalist. The Supreme Court, in the opinion to which I have referred, held this to be proper, and concluded thus: "This renders the question as to the competency of "one of the subscribing witnesses unnecessary, and "makes it improper for us to express an opinion upon "it."

I am, very respectfully, & c. "I'll."

THE INTELLIGENT JEROR .- The following spe of the intelligence that illumines a large portion of the "piney woods population" of the South is too true to make a joke of. The scene is laid in Lonisiana near the Arkansas line, but, like the almanae, would suit any other latitude just as well. It is from The N. O. Picayune:

O. Picayane:

The District Court in one of our northern parishes was in session—'twas the first day of the Court: time, after dinter. Lawyers and others had dined, and were sitting out before the hotel, and a long, lank, unsophisticated countryman came up and unceremoniously made himself ore of 'em, and remarked:

"Gentlemen, I wish you would go on with this Court, for I want to go home—I left Betsy a looking out."

"Ah" said one of the lawyers, "and pray, Sir, what detairs you at Court!"
"Why, Sr," said the countryman, "I'm fotched here as a jury, and they say if I go home they will have to find me, and they mouth't do that, as I live a

good piece "
"What jury are you on?" asked a lawyer.

"What jury!"
"Yes, what jury! Grand or traverse jury!"
"Grand or travis jury! Dad fetched if I know."
"Well," said the lawyer, "did the Judge charge

"Well, 'Squire," said he, "the little fellow that sits up in the pulpit and kinder bases it over the crowd give us a talk, but I don't know whether he charged

The crowd broke up in a roar of laughter, and the

A WESTERN VILLAGE.—The village of Flint, Mich. s one of the most thriving of Western towns. It has been for years rapidly increasing in population and wealth, and is a very eligible location for business men of capital who desire to invest it in business in a thriving country town. The Michigan Asylum for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind is located at Flint, and is now in operation. The Port Huron and Lake Michigan Railroad will pass through this place and give a new impulse to its prosperity. Contractors have laid out their work upon this road, and the workmen are now busily employed. A good farming country surrounds the village of Flint, and there is a great abundance of one lamber easily accessible.

FLOGGING A WITCH TO DEATH .- We find the folowing very singular story in The Brownsville (Texas) Flag. The transaction is said to have occurred about a month ago:

a month ago:

"It seems that a young lady of Matamoros was taken sick, and an old lady in the neighborhood, reported to have some skill in the virtue of herbs, was solicited to visit and administer to the patient. From some cause or other the old lady failed to attend, and suspicious reports were circulated that the old lady had bewitched the young one. The authorities were natitioned to reports were circulated that the old larly had bewitched the young one. The authorities were petitioned to compel the attendance of the old one. Officers were sent to take her before her supposed victim, and these miserably ignorant wretches reported that they on zeveral occasions repaired to her domicil and could not find her at home, but found instead a suspicious looking black cat. After several efforts, however, they found the old woman at home instead of her cat, and she was taken to the presence of the invalid. But her herbs failing to restore the sick to health, and the meddlesc me black cat persisting in following its owner, and being by the neighbors found in the room of the invalid instead of her mistress fixed the opinion fast in the minds of these ignorant people that the old woman and the black cat were one and the same person: that she, being a witch, could take the form of the cat and as sume her own shape at will—that the invalid was a victim to ber diabolical art. With these convictions, it is said, they sought out the unfortunate old creature,

victim to her diabolical art. With these convictions, it is said, they sought out the unfortunare old creature, and actually tied her up, and with thongs cruelly flogged her to death as a witch.

"In justice to the civil authorities of Matamoros, we are happy to state that they were not a party to the tragic part of this singular transaction, and that they were prompt in arresting the actors."

EGGS BY THE POUND -We have long advocated selling eggs by weight instead of count, as the only honest course. The Homestead gives the following experiment of weighing eggs, taking them from a lot on sale in store. Three dozen weighed as follows: 18;, 26; and 27 ounces. Good fair-sized eggs should weigh at least 2 ounces each:

at least 2 ounces each:

"The aim of those raising eggs naturally is to breed these hens who will lay the greatest number, without regard to the size; and in accordance with this, we see in all accounts of comparisons of different breeds, that the number of eggs only is compared.

"If eggs were soid by the poind there would be greater fairness on all sides; better breeds of hens would be sought, our market would be supplied with larger eggs, and, we have no doubt, with the standard of eggs that of chickens would be raised also.

TERRIBLE DISASTER AT SALTILLO, MEXICO. - A cor respondent of The New-Orleans Delta, writing from Monterry, Mexico, under date of November 2, says: "A day or two after Rosas arrival at Saltillo, that city A day or two after Rosas arrival at Salino, that city was the scene of a meet terrible disaster. The powder and other munitions of war that had been deposited in the City Hall, by some means unknown, caught fire, and, with an awful explosion, blew up the building been included. ing burying in the ruins over fifty persons. Among the victims were several highly respectable person belonging to Saltillo. Resas forces justly conside it an evil omen, under which to commence their ope rations against the frontier.

Supples Death .- We learn that a German by the some of Anthony Shoneberger was married at one of our churches on Toesday atternoon, and repaired with his bride and a few friends to the hotel of Mr. Mhaul his bride and a few friends to the hotel of Mr. Mhaul on Seventh street by whom, we understand, he had for some time been employed as bar-tender) to celebrate his marriage. Shortly after the party had assembled Mr. Shoueberger was taken ill, and notwithstanding the immediate aid of one or two physicians, at 3 o'clock the following (Wednesday) morning he breathed his lest, and his funeral was attended in the afternoon of the same day.

[Dubuque Tribune.]

MARINE AFFAIRS.

The British steamship Edinburgh, Capt. Cumming, eft on Saturday for Glasgow, with 41 passengers is the first cabin, and 34 in the second, and a full cargo. THE STEAM PRIGATE NIAGARA

On Saturday morning this steamer was towed out of the Dry Dock by the steamer Advance, and moored at the Navy Yard wharf. A large number were pres ent to witness her exit, many supposing that she would make a short trip up and down the river to try her machinery. Among those who were in attendance we noticed Capt. Wm. L. Hudson, Lieut. Anneck, and Engineer William E. Everett, who are appointed to her. Her trial trip will not take place until some time in April, and will be attended by a large number of distinguished guests.

Capt. Fountain, of the steaming Ocean, picked up

in the Lower Bay on Saturday the sloop Erie, of States Island, abandoned. She had chain and anchor down, but short range; supposed her to have been carried out of Princes Bay by the ice. NAVAL-THE WARASH ARRIVED.

The United States steam frigate Wabash, bearing the bread pendant of Commodore Paulding, Capt. Frederick Engle, commander, arrived yesterday from Aspinwall via Havana. She brings home the old crew of the United States sloop-of-war St. Mary's, now ying at Panama. Purser George H. Ritchie, Lieut. A. E. K. Benham, and Master Wm. E. Fitsbugh, late of the St. Mary's, are passengers on board. The Mexican war-steamer Democrata was still at

Havana. The Captain-General treated the officers of the Wabash with marked courtesy and distinction during

their stay at that port. THE SOUND STRAMERS. The steamers via Long Island Sound came in late on

Sunday morning, owing to the ice about Throgg's MARINE DISASTERS AND LOSS OF LIFE.

and for Eel Brook, Township of Argyle, from Boston, with part cargo of flour, &c., ran sebore during a smorrousl at Cranberry Head, about 7 miles from this town, at 5 o'clock on Friday morning last, and went to pieces. The boat was got ont, but immediately found ered. The masts were cut away, and the six passengers and three of the crew succeeded in reaching the shore, though with great difficulty. Captain Surette and one of the crew—Luke Surette—were drawmed. The bodies of the unfortunate men, we believe, have not yet been recovered. Captain Surette has left a widow and six children to mount their melanchely beravement; and Luke Surette, though deaf and dumb, was a most industrious and useful member of the community in which be resided. We understand the L. A. Surette was partially insured in Boston, to the extent of \$1,200 or \$1,300. The remains of the hull and materials will be sold to-merrow.

Erig Asmie Laurie, Francis G. Cook master, of this port, from St. John, N. B., for Cork, with a cargo of the land of the land and the surest ashers about half a mile above Petite Pas-

Eling Annie Laurie, Francis G. Cook master, of this port, from St. John, N. B., for Cork, with a cargo of deals, went ashore about half a mile above Petite Passage on Friday night last, and became a total wreck. The greater part of the materials have been saved. The Annie Laurie was almost new, having been launched in July last, and was on her second voyage. We are informed she was insured for \$(1.50) in the Varrounth Annie Laurie was almost new, new highest in July last, and was on her second voyage. We are informed she was insured for £1,500 in the Yarmouth Office, and £1 000 in New-Brunswick. No insurance on freight. The hull and materials of the A. L. are advertised to be sold on Saturday next.

[Yarmouth Herald, Jan. 1.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: An artic's appearing in your columns of this date, stating that the ferry boat Sylph had burst one of her boiler flues, merits at our hands a contradiction of the same. We desire to state to you that the boiler is in perfect order, no accident having occurred to it. We furnished it about one week since for the Staten Island Ferry Company. It was built of the best iron throughout and constructed in the best manner, and of much greater thickness of iron than any other ferry-beat boiler running in our waters.

Yours, &c., JAMES MURPHY & Co.

Office of the Fullon Iron Works, New York, Jam. 19, 1457.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

WOMAN'S HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION. On Saturday at noon the Second Annual Meeting of this Association took place at the Hospital in Madison averne. The meeting was attended by a goodly number of the ladies interested in the institution. In the

absence of Mrs. David Codwise, First Directress, the chair was occupied by Mrs. WM. B. Aston, Sec-end Directiess.

The Association then went into an election of Man gers for 1857, when the following Isdies were chosen: Mrs. DAVID CODWISE, First Directress. Mrs. W.M. B. ASTOR, Social Directress. Mrs. B. F. Baker, Secretary.
Mrs. B. F. Baker, Secretary.
Mrs. T. C. Doremus, Assistant Treasurer.
Mrs. T. C. Doremus, Assistant Treasurer.
Mrs. Henry Baker, Mrs. G. C. Howland, Mrs. F. U. Johnston, Mrs. H. K. Segert, Mrs. F. U. Johnston, Mrs. H. K. Segert, Mrs. Thomas Nason, Mrs. J. P. Jake, Mrs. Thomas Nason, Mrs. J. Lawrence, Mrs. J. C. Lawrence, Mrs. A. March, Mrs. M. A. March, swirer.

Mrs. G. C. Howkand,
Mrs. F. U. Johnston,
Mrs. W. M. Kirk,
Mrs. Jos. Lawrence,
Mrs. Thomas Nason,
Mrs. M. A. Marvin,
Mrs. J. C. Monigomery,
Mrs. Elisha Peck,
Mrs. W. H. J. Raymond,
Mrs. W. H. J. Raymond,
Mrs. C. H. Russell,
Mrs. W. B. Skidmore,
Mrs. W. B. Skidmore,
Mrs. D. Stevons,
Mrs. D. Stevons,
Mrs. D. Stevons, Mrs. H. C. Jowen,
Mrs. J. C. Jowen,
Mrs. D. Canover,
Mrs. D. Conover,
Mrs. Peter Cooper,
Mrs. Peter Cooper,
Mrs. Dr. De Witt,
Mrs. Dr. Horace Green,
Mrs. M. H. Grinnell,
Mrs. C. R. Hatch,
Mrs. C. R. Hatch,
Mrs. C. Wheeler,
John W Francis M D.
President Medical Board,
Edward Delafield, M. D.
Valentine Mott. M. D.
J. Walentine Mott. M. D.
J. Walentine Mott. M. D.
J. Markon Sims, M. D. Attending Surgeons.
Ap offer from the Maongers of the Promenade (

Thomas A. Emmet, M. D., Assistant.

An offer from the Managers of the Promenade Concert and Ball, which is to be given for the Nursery and Chiid's Hospital at the Academy of Music on the 15th inst., tendering twenty per cent on all that was made at that ball, clear of expenses, to the Woman's Hospital, was accepted, and the thanks of the Board of Managers returned for the kind offer.

THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SO-

THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SO-CIETY.

The stated monthly meeting of the Board of Man-agers was held in the Bible House, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassaust, on the 8th inst, the Rev. Dr. Welch pre-ricing. After action upon the various monthly reports of the Standing Committees, the Secretary read a let-ter from the Rev. Dr. Fuller of Baltimore, saying that the box of one thousand Bibles and Testaments fur-nished him for the colored population of that city were all put in circulation, and had been cagerly sought for and thankfully received. Dr. Fuller solicits another thousand for the same class of persons. The grant was made.

The application a month since of the Indian, the Rev. James N. Cusick, for sid to procure a revision of the New Testament in the Mohawk tongue for "The the New Testament in the Mohawk tongue for "The Six Nations," and to publish an edition of the same, was taken from the table, whereupon it was voted that the aid necessary be furnished whenever a suitable person, in the estimation of the Committee on Publi-cation, could be sound to revise the work and superin-

cation, could be found to revice the state of the printing.

The Secretary presented a summary of the Colportage work of the Society for the year ending Nov. 1, which gave the following results: 122,478 visits from house to house for Bible readings and prayer: 9,682 of these visits had been in households without any part of the Bible: 8,259 persons had been induced to attend church; 3,683 of the young had been brought into Sabbath Schools; 2,953 aermons had been preached and public addresses given; 4,469 prayer meetings and seconditions. bath Schools; 2,953 sermons had been preached and public addresses given; 4,400 prayer meetings and ses-sions of Sabbath School had been held; 6,146 visits to vessels and for seamen had been made; 606 persons had been bopefully converted, and 424 baptized.

The report of the Treasurer for the month of Decem-ber, showed an increase in the receipts of about \$2,000 over those for that month of the previous year; but the

treasury being yet considerably overdrawn, the Board was compelled to defer still the appointment of forty-eight Colporteurs, whose application had been duly laid before the committee.

The Rev. A. Austin received appointment to solicit funds within the limits of the Grand River Association South in Canada West, for the Society's Colportage in that locality.

IMMENSE RECEIPTS OF POULTRY.

TWO HUNDRED TUNS A DAY. New-York has become the greatest poultry mar ket in the world, and draws the supply from the greatest distance of any other city—the district extending from Vermont to Iowa, and from Delaware to Minnesota.

The receipt of poultry and game birds this Winter has not only exceeded all former Winters, but has been so enormous that we think it must astonish others, as has us, when they learn the amount of the daily receipts of the last days of December, which is the season of greatest supply.

Commencing Monday, December 22, the daily aver-

age receipts, except Sunday, till New-Year's, were about as follows: By American Express Company over 50 tuns. By Eric Railroad Exprees for the week, 322 535 fb. By Adams' Express over 3 tuns. By United States Express 5 uns. By Erie road regular freight train 20 tuns; one day it was 100 tuns. By Hudson River freight train 15 tuns. By Harlem road for the week ending December 27, 99,219 lb. To this we have to acd receipts by New-Haven road, Camden and Amboy road, New-Jersey road, New-Jersey Central road, Morris and Essex road, Long Island road, and all that comes by market boats and country wagons, and this will make up the total above our maximum of Two Hundred Tuns a Day for at least eight days in succession, and we have no doubt that the daily receipts of the last ten days of 1856 averaged 200 tune a day, making 2,000 tuns, or Four Millions of pounds of tur keys, geese, ducks, fowls and game-birds.

Much of this immense stock has come from parts here tofore beyond the reach of the Briarean arms of this city Miles & Bartlett, who sold six to ten tuns a day, get nearly all their stock of domestic poultry from Ohi and Indiana; and they now have more than a thousand pair of grouse (prairie hens) on hand, which were bought by a dealer in this city in Illinois; some of his birds come from beyond the Mississippi. Carpenter, Young & Co. sold an average of ten or fifteen tuns a day several of there days, a considerable per-tion of which comes from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois drawn hither by the reports in THE TRIBUNE. They also sell immense quantities from Central and Western New-York, but of course only a small portion of the vast quantity that is raised specially for this market. Probably the largest poultry merchants in the State are the Mesers. Beatty, of Aurora, New York, and Professor White" of Chautauque County, each of whom fatters 1,500 or 2,000 turkeys a year, and probe ably bring them into market in a condition to realise the highest price of any stock that comes to this city. Por instance, on Tuesday, Dec. 30, Messrs. C., Y. & Co. were selling some twenty time of poultry, among which were many very fat, nicely dressed turkeys, that generally sold for 14 cents a pound, and at the same time several boxes of the "fancy turkeys," put up by Meesrs. Beatty and Mr. White, sold at 19 and 20 cents a pound; which was altogether owing to the very neat manner in which they were prepared with

wing and tail feathers, and trimmed with ribbons.

The manner of fatting and preparing for market practiced by the above-named great poultry merchants we intend to print, and advise all persons engaged in the business to make a note of it.

We hear of another poultry merchant who has contracted with the American Express Company to bring thirty-five tuns of poultry from the Miami Valley, at 34c. a pound freight. We do hope he will hold back a few weeks. We are willing and glad to take all that the whole West has to spare, but we want it not all at once; and particularly do not want it sent here except at a profit to the producer, which we fear be will not receive at the present prices of Western poultry, after deducting such high freight and commissions. The following are the medium prices at five dates, for The following are birds of good quality: Turkeys. Geese.

Dec. 19. 124
Dec. 23. 14
Dec. 31. 15
Jan. 2. 12
Jan. 8. 12 The above are as near as we can ex

dium of the cash sales of Carpenter, Young & Co., which, on some of the days, reached a value of over \$3,000. The retail price was 25 per cent above these prices, as a general thing, throughout the city. Of course, a great many rough lots of badly dressed, slovenly-packed poultry, such as a good deal of the Ohio tock, though really sweet, good food, sold for prices far below these. We notice sales Jan. 6 of such lots as follows: Turkeys, 10@11 jc.; Geese, 7 @8je.; Ducks, 111 a 124: Fewls, 64 a 84. This shows the difference between good and bad handling. Much of the poultry, too, is not well fatted. Will farmers try to raise the standard? Never sell your birds until you have fed them as you would a stalled ox. In this you will find great profit; and unless you know how to dress and pack and ship to market, you had better sell your birds to the poultry merchants, who understand the business. By the by, we were told by two of these speculators yesterday that they had to pay a full average of a cent a pound higher this year for poultry in the country on account of the articles in THE TRIB-UNE. If so, then we have done the producers some good.

Grouse and quails are down this week to a comparatively low figure. There is a very large stock in market, and sales are dull at 75 w 87 je. a pair for grouse, and \$1 75 a \$2 a dozen for quails.

Partridges are selling at 75 cents a pair. Venison is worth 12 214 cents a pound for saddles,

and 9 2 11 cents for carcasses.

Miles & Bartlett received 100 venison carcasses from Canada West, some of which sold at 13c, for long sad-

dles, with hide and home included. The weather since New-Year's day has been extremely favorable for shipping Poultry from the West, and we noticed lots from Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Blinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, and some wild Turkeys and Venison from Missouri.

Since New-Year's the receipts have largely fallen off, although there is still what would be considered a very large stock on hand, and as much coming in each day as is consumed, which is no trifle, since the price remains on a par with butchers' meat. A first-rate turkey, prepared for the spit, costs no more than a first-rate roast of beef, and, in fact, hardly as much. A bird that will weigh 124 lbs. as it comes to market, when trussed will weigh 10 lbs.; and if bought at 124 cents a pound, will then cost but 15 cents a pound, which is rather below the price of beef. Of course, since the holiday feasts, the demand has fallen, and with it, the price of all except common fowls, which

were worth 11 @11 je. Jan. 9. Now, these prices may appear such as to tempt the farmers and poultry buyers to send it forward at once.
We beg of them not to do it. The city is oversteeked, and now, as the holidays are over, unless there is a great falling off in the receipts, there will be a great fall in prices.

As to future markets-if the weather con we think Poultry prices will advance two or three cents a pound on Turkeys, and one or two cents upon other kinds. Not much advance can be looked for upon Grouse, the supply is so large.

"OUR WIFE" AT BURTON'S THEATER.

A play with the above matrimonial cog nomen was acted on Friday evening for the first time at Burton's Theater. The title naturally suggests some kind of reversed Mormonia but this horrible suspicion is dissipated in proper time and the partnership wife proves a pattern of morality and virtue. It is not an indigenous production, but is of foreign growth, and is luckily one of the hardy kind, which does not degenerate by transplantation. It was first played in London this Winter, and was deservedly received last night with more favor than any newlymported piece that has been played here this sesson.

The scene is laid in Amiens, which is hemmed in by

host of besieging Spaniards. The plot is good, and

rune somewhat as follows: The Count de Brissac

(Fisher) falls desperately in love with Rosine (Polly Marshali), who is the daughter of a mercer, and. therefore, below him in the social scale, on which account the marriage is forbidden by the father of the Count. The friend of the Count, the Marquis de Ligny (Rainford), sympathizing with his comrade, gives him his word of honor that Rosine shall yet marry him with the full consent of his father, and accordingly undertakes to bring this little matter to a happy termination. His mode of procedure is somewhat novel. It seems that for a private duel, in which he had killed an officer, he had been sentenced to die within three days. Previous to the consumma ion of that little affair, his kind intention was to marry Reside himself, and then at the end of the three days go to his death with exemplary fortitude, and leave his blushing bride a blooming widow, for his friend, De Brissac, to marry off-hand; and, as the lady would have acquired, by her first marriage, the title of Marchioness, the obdurate parent of the Count, her prospective second husband, could, of course, have no further objection on the score of rank. Accordingly he sends De Brissac, who is not aware of his friend's pleasant obituary prospects, out of the way: woose the lady, obtains her father's consent, and her own, for she does not seem to have had any decided preferences on the subject of matrimony, but was content to take whoever came along, and the marriage is consummated. The thing is explained to De Brissac, who, while he grieves that he must lose his friend, is overjoyed to think that he will gain kis wife. The programme of deaths and marriages being thus settled to the satisfaction of everybody, all seems going on smoothly, when suddenly a full pardon arrived for De Ligny, whose decease is thus postponed sine die. However gratifying this change in the affairs may be to the prisoner t is anything but agreeable to De Brissac, who finds that his wife is married to another man, and he is left bachelor without favorable prospects. In this dilemma he does the most sensible thing he can do under the circumstances, and makes love to another woman. De Ligny unfashionably falls in love with his own wife, whom he had wedded only to trade off to a friend, and the piece ends happily. There are other